



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

EDITORIAL

American geologists are well aware that there has been in progress for some time a movement looking toward the establishment of a mining bureau by the United States government and the transfer to this bureau of some of the functions now served by the United States Geological Survey. It is also well known that there has been no little difference of opinion, not only among geologists but among mining engineers and mine owners as to the advisability of a separate organization and as to the relationship it should sustain, if established, to the Geological Survey. It is gratifying to observe that influential opinion is crystallizing in a very natural way and along true basic lines, and that a satisfactory outcome may be anticipated. Director Smith, of the Geological Survey, entertains the view that the proper line of cleavage lies between that class of work which is fundamentally geological and which should remain with the Survey, and that class which centers about engineering and allied technologic sciences and which should be committed to a technologic organization; and he is actively urging this view. He feels however, that the term "mining" is too broad to be properly monopolized by the new bureau, but that the term "mining technology" is fitting for a bureau devoted to the non-geological phases of mining investigation, and this term is used in most of the bills before Congress. If this division of labor and this distinction in nomenclature can be established and maintained, the Geological Survey will be glad to share the field of mining investigations with another organization, and on this basis the Survey is exerting its influence in favor of the establishment of such an independent bureau. In view of the doubt as to the establishment of this bureau during the present session of Congress, Dr. Smith has given assurance, in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, that so long as the technological investigations relative to mining continue to be intrusted to the Survey, it will be his endeavor to develop the proposed lines of cleavage rather than to conceal them, to the end that an ultimate separation may be promoted. This attitude of the Survey is greatly to be commended, not only because of its inherent wisdom, but because it gives

assurance of a gradual, if not immediate, evolution along true basic lines, with every prospect that, when the complete separation shall take place, the relationships between the geological and technological bureaus will be most intimate and cordial, and that these bureaus will each contribute effectively to the success of the other.

T. C. C.